



Ursinus College
Digital Commons @ Ursinus College

Providence Independent Newspaper, 1875-1898

The Historical Society of Trappe, Collegeville,
Perkiomen Valley

10-5-1882

Providence Independent, V. 8, Thursday, October 5, 1882, [Whole Number: 382]

Providence Independent

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.ursinus.edu/providence>

 Part of the [American Politics Commons](#), [Cultural History Commons](#), [Social History Commons](#), and the [United States History Commons](#)

Click here to let us know how access to this document benefits you.

Recommended Citation

Independent, Providence, "Providence Independent, V. 8, Thursday, October 5, 1882, [Whole Number: 382]" (1882). *Providence Independent Newspaper, 1875-1898*. 163.
<https://digitalcommons.ursinus.edu/providence/163>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the The Historical Society of Trappe, Collegeville, Perkiomen Valley at Digital Commons @ Ursinus College. It has been accepted for inclusion in Providence Independent Newspaper, 1875-1898 by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ Ursinus College. For more information, please contact aprock@ursinus.edu.



Persistent in the Right; Fearless in Opposing Wrong.

VOLUME 8.

TRAPPE, PENN'A., OCTOBER 5, 1882.

WHOLE NUMBER, 382.

GROWING OLD.

BY VANDYKE BROWN.

At six—I well remember when—
I fancied all folks old at ten.
But when I'd turned my first decade,
Fifteen appeared more truly staid.
But when the fifteenth round I'd run,
I thought none old at twenty-one.
Then, oddly, when I'd reached that age,
I held that thirty made folks sage.
But when my thirtieth year was told,
I said: "At two-score men grow old!"
Yet two-score came and found me thrifty,
And I drew the line at fifty.
But when I reached the age I swore
Non could be old until three-score.
And here I am at sixty now,
As young as when at six, I trow!
'Tis true my hair is somewhat gray,
And that I use a cane to-day;
'Tis true these rogues about my knee
Say, "Grandpa!" when they speak to me;
But, bless your soul, I'm young as when
I thought all people old at ten!
Perhaps a little wiser grown—
Perhaps some old illusions flown;
But wond'ring still, while years have rolled,
When is it that a man grows old!

IN THE CORNFIELDS.

BY A. G.

'Twas harvest time, and the ripe corn waved as the breezes swept it like a sea of gold. Right in my path stood a brown-eyed, brown-haired beauty, who seemed to me like a spirit of dawn, so calm and fresh her looks. I was a world-worn man, who had come into this rural paradise to bring pain and care with me, for I was a London lawyer who had bought up a farm, the owner of which had fallen into poverty through failure of crops and other disasters. I bought the place hoping to make a holiday retreat of it.

The day I met Ruth in the cornfield I had come down to take possession of the property.

"Which is the nearest way to Ferrars' farm?" I asked.

"Straight on through the fields," she answered and passed on.

I soon lost sight of her amid the corn; then I hastened on, and soon found myself on my new property. It was a pretty place—an old red brick house, with many gables, overgrown with ivy. The Ferrars were of the class one knows as gentlemen-farmers. They came of a good old stock, and bore a good name in the neighborhood.

When I entered the shady hall I was met by Mr. Ferrars, who greeted me a little stiffly, yet with the thorough honest courtesy of an English yeoman. He was a fine-looking old fellow, but just now his eyes had a hunted look, and his rugged face was haggard and worn.

"Good-day, Mr. Verner; I have waited to give you the keys and show you through the place."

"Thanks," I said, and followed him through the low-pitched, dark-paneled rooms, with their separate scents of dried rose-leaves and lavender.

Everything was in perfect order; not a speck of dust showed on the well preserved old-fashioned furniture, which I had got cheap, for they were sadly in need of money.

"My daughter Ruth will be back presently, and shall get you such refreshment as the house affords," he said.

"Don't mention it, I pray, said I, sinking down contentedly on a cosy old sofa, and looking through the diamond-paned window at the bright prospect without. "It is rather rough on you, Mr. Ferrars, to turn you out just before harvest-time; but business is business, you see. Can you recommend anyone who could manage the farm for a time?"

"I cannot, sir," he said, stiffly. Just then the pretty girl I had met in the cornfield entered and spread a cloth with her own hands, peeping at me when I was not looking as though I were a booby.

We sat down to the simple meal in silence. I felt uncomfortable; these people's quiet acceptance of their wretched fortune bothered me. After it was over, Ruth sadly asked me to excuse them, and they went into an adjoining room—a small room I imagined. The windows were open, and I heard first a sound of sobbing, then a man's grave, earnest, soothing tones:

"Hush, wife; for my sake control yourself. 'Tis hard I know to leave the old home where we have been so happy; but 'tis God's will, therefore we must bow to it. The vicar has

kindly offered us shelter till we can turn round, and Ruthie goes to London to her aunt's."

"You must let us wheel you out by the back way, mother darling; that won't shake you so much."

Then came a feeble, tearful voice, saying:

"You won't have to take me far; this will be the beginning of the last journey. I cannot live away from my home and the window here that I have looked out upon my world from for the last ten years."

"Oh, mother, dearest mother, do be patient; see how you make father suffer."

"Forgive me, husband, forgive the poor, afflicted wife who loves you, and suffers as much for you as for herself. 'Tis selfish to complain, I know; yet—God forgive me—I can't help it."

"I have done my best, wife, for my home, my wife, and my child—I could do no more."

"Now you are vexed with me, John."

"I vexed, little woman? Oh, no, only I felt a little hurt. There, there, don't cry any more; you will make yourself ill, dear. Cheer up for my sake. It kills me to see you grieve."

After this I heard his slow, heavy steps cross the hall, and knew he was standing in the porch. Then I heard Ruth's wooing voice encouraging the elder woman to quiet and self-control. Ruth then ran up stairs with quick, light steps, to fetch something for her mother. When she returned she cried out in a tone of extreme fear:

"Father, father, oh, do come quickly—mother has fainted!"

Mr. Ferrars flew through the room and I after him. I shall never forget the sight that met my eyes. A sweet-faced, patient-looking woman lay back in a wheel-chair, pale as death. Ruth, distracted with fear, was applying every remedy she could think of.

I was not noticed until I handed Mr. Ferrars my brandy-flask, and entreated him to get some between the white lips. The cordial quickly revived the invalid, who hid her face on her husband's arms and begged our pardon for being ill, as though it were an offense against us. I, selfish old bachelor, was moved out of my usual reserve, and said, earnestly:

"Why go away to-day? Mrs. Ferrars is not fit, and I shall be glad of some company."

Seeing how ill Mrs. Ferrars was, they consented to remain, and I started one of the men to buy everything we could require to make us comfortable. He returned with an old woman, who had come to ask me if I wanted a housekeeper. I said yes, glad to get some one to manage the house for me; so that day we sat down together to a cosy dinner. After which, over our wine, Mr. Ferrars opened his heart to me and told me all his troubles.

I am not generally sympathetic, for I believe as a rule our fortunes are what we make them, still I was sorry for this man, who after toiling upon a piece of land so long, could not manage to keep it. So sorry was I, that for once I forgot £ s. d., and offered to let him stay on at the farm to manage it for me at a liberal salary.

I was shocked at the effect my offer had on him, for he cried like a child, and told me that he really had not known where to look for bread. He informed his wife of our change of plans, and she insisted upon being wheeled into the sitting-room to thank me. I never felt more upset in my life. Their simple gratitude was a revelation to me. I had been used to suspicious business people all my life, and was reckoned one used to sharp practice.

But what overpowered me most was when Ruth, with quivering lips told me I had saved her mother's life; and then she stooped her proud little head, the gipsy, and kissed my hand.

After this we were all great friends.

I stayed on at the farm, an honored guest, and they managed it as they had always done, only now they had money to work with, money that brought so good a return that I found my farm turn out a profitable investment.

When the winter set in I left them to bury myself in business again; but now I had something pleasant to think about when I was alone. I was no longer a lonely uncared-for man. I had a house and friends to fly to when business tired to me. I found myself looking quite young again, and began to take more pains with my personal appearance; so that when I went down to Ferrars' Farm to spend Christmas I

was amused to hear a rosy-cheeked romp, a cousin of Ruth's, declare that after all, I was quite a young man. And I felt myself that a man can be young at forty—ah! and foolish too, for I was getting too fond of Ruth for my own comfort.

I began to watch her jealously when she was chatting with her male cousins, of whom she had too many I thought. I had insisted that they should ask all their old friends to spend Christmas-tide with us, and grew quite lavish with my money to make them happy.

One day I overheard Ruth at high words with her cousin Tom, a good-looking young puppy I heartily detested. He was saying:

"I believe you refuse me because you fancy you can look higher—imagine, perhaps, that Mr. Verner means to marry you. But do not think a man in his position would marry a penniless daughter of a broken-down farmer, let her be every so pretty, even if she would be base enough to marry him for money."

"I would never marry a man for anything but honest affection, but I do not see why Mr. Verner might not win a woman's heart; he is the most generous, noble-hearted man I ever knew. Any woman might glory in loving him. 'Tis men like you, passionate, untrustworthy, and resentful, who cannot win love. Do not put me to the pain of again refusing you, for I could never love you, never!"

I felt strangely relieved; could it be possible that I had fallen in love so late in life? Love is like the measles, the older one takes in the more one suffers.

On New Year's Eve some one proposed we should have some skating on the river which was frozen over. It was rare fun flying along through the crisp clear air.

Cousin Tom warned me against one part of the river that he said was unsafe. But because he advised I was foolish enough to venture there. Ruth was just a little behind me, all the rest of the party were a quarter of a mile away. Crash went the ice and in I fell, cutting my forehead so badly the blood nearly blinded me and I sank. When I rose again Ruth was kneeling on the ice holding out two small strong hands to me.

"Go away," I shouted. "I drag you in, I have got a cramp, shout for some one, darling, or I shall sink."

She stood up and shouted loudly, then bent down and caught my hand just as my hold relaxed and I was about to sink again. Lying down flat on the ice with her dear face close to mine she whispered: "Keep up, Robert for my sake. Oh, what is the matter, you are stunned, God send some one quickly."

I knew no more till I opened my eyes in the cosy bedroom on the farm. Ruth was leaning over me with anxious loving looks. I put up my hand and drew her head down beside mine and kissed her tenderly, calling her "a brave, sweet girl."

She did not try to take her head away but burst into tears, overwrought by the anxiety of the last hour.

"Oh, I thought you were dead," she said between her sobs.

"And did you care so much, Ruth?"

For answer she nestled her head closer, and I knew she cared more than ever I had hoped to be cared for.

After this I had a long illness—rheumatic fever. It was a fearful time, though Ruth did all a loving woman could do to help me bear it.

I thought it would be taking a mean advantage to plead my cause with her while she was so anxious for me, so I allowed weeks to drift on without asking her to be my wife.

When I got well I went to town, and did not go down again till harvest-time, for I had much to do. I found I could retire from business on a competency, so I decided to do so.

When I arrived at Ferrars' farm Ruth was not in the house, her mother told me she was helping the gleaners as she always did. I went into the fields and found her among a few poor women swelling their stores by her labor.

I called her aside; she came demurely with her bonny eyes downcast, and the crimson tide creeping over her face. Taking her hand I repeated a verse of a song she used to sing to me:

"Sure, I cried, Heaven did not mean Where I reap that should'st but glean. Lay thy head down and come, Share my harvest and my home."

"Ruth, will you be my wife? I have

loved you ever since the first time I saw you coming through the corn with the sun on your sweet face."

She turned very white, and drawing her trembling hand from my hold, said, "Hush, please; you pain me. I am engaged to cousin Tom."

Ah, how my heart sank, what a wilderness the world had grown in a few seconds.

"Ruth," I said, sadly, "you used to care for me, did you not, darling?"

The flush deepened, but she could not deny the truth. I resolved to make one more venture, so I said: "Ruth, I love you with all my soul and strength. I have but one desire, that is to possess you. Tell me, if you were free would you answer differently?"

"Perhaps; but I am not free, neither do I wish to be."

Without another word I left her, and went into town, where I found Tom. He looked a little sheepish at sight of me. I took him into a hotel, and told him over a bottle of wine all my love-story, and why I had waited. Then I begged him to release Ruth from her promise; told him that if she were my wife Ferrars' farm would again be his uncle's, and that I would put him into any business he liked. I would willingly have given all I possessed to win my darling.

He paced the room in silence, while I pleaded to him as I had never pleaded to mortal before. At last he slapped his big hand in mine and said:

"Sir, sh's yours. She never loved me, she only betrothed herself to me to free you from any fancied claim on her. She is a girl worth winning, and I thought you had been only having a little sport with her; but you have turned out a brick. I am proud of you. Give the old man the farm—that will make him hold up his head again; but as for me—here he laughed a jolly laugh—"I want nothing from you. Tom Ferrars is not a fellow to take a price for what was never rightly his. Ruth loves you. Make her happy, and you will reward me for my sacrifice—for sacrifice it is. I will write a line to her and you shall be my postman. I can't trust myself to see her yet; you see I have loved her a long time—loved her so well, sir, that I hold her happiness dearer than my own."

"Tom, you are a hero"

"I am a man, Mr. Verner. I must be off now. Don't tell Ruth I was upset; you see it might spoil her first hour of happiness."

Then he was gone, striding up the street, and I was free to find my heart's desire. I did not plead in vain the second time, so Ruth was never really free—for she left one bondage for another. Now she is my wife—God bless her—and I know her price "is far above rubies."

Exercise.

Give your brain sufficient food and an abundant supply of oxygen, and then give it a fair amount of good hard work every day, if you wish to maintain it in a high state of activity. Barristers and clergymen, who use their brain much, are the longest-lived men in the country, showing plainly that regular brain work is good for the general health as well as for the efficiency of the nervous system in particular. The muscular system must be treated in a similar manner, if you do not wish it to become subject to fatty degeneration. An unused muscle shrinks, and becomes soft and flabby, presenting an appearance of marked contrast to the brawny arm of the blacksmith. Instances of the feebleness of tissues thus preserved frequently present themselves to the notice of the surgeon. A muscle is called upon to perform a vigorous contraction, but it snaps in the effort. The heart itself is sometimes torn asunder in attempting to send an extra supply of blood to some needy limb. No man can afford to lower his general vitality for the sake of mere idle gratification. He never knows when he may require all the energy which can be stored up in his tissues. A railway accident, a runaway horse, a run to catch a train, a fall on the ice, or even a fit of coughing, may bring a life of misery or an early death to one who could have passed unscathed through them all had he allowed his nerves and muscles to wear away in vigorous activity, instead of carefully preserving them, like smoked bacon, in the fumes of tobacco.

LOCAL HISTORY.

PROVIDENCE.

BY F. G. HOBSON, ESQ.

NO. I.

To write a complete and exhaustive history of the Township of Providence from its first settlement to the present day would require a large volume. It is not the intention of this series of articles to give such a history, complete and exhaustive, but rather to jot down a few facts, found here and there, that may interest some of our people. They may also serve as a chart or an outline for some future historian to fill up. Right here allow me to say that many persons have in their possession old papers, books, as well as traditions that refer to the old history, the first settlers, the facts connected with encampments of soldiers during the Revolution in our midst, that would be very useful to the writer in preparing this series of sketches, and for which he would be very thankful.

When the Europeans first came to this section it was found inhabited by a hardy race of Indians, known as the Lenape or original people. These people were very tall, straight and well proportioned, and many of both sexes are said to have had handsome faces as any in England and fine Roman features. The first purchase of William Penn of the land included in Providence Township was on June 3, 1684, when he purchased of Maughausin, an Indian chief, all his right to the lands lying along the Perkiomen creek, with a promise on his part never to "molest any christians that may settle thereon." Previous purchases had been made of land, but they did not include this section. Afterwards, on the 30th of July 1685 a treaty was ratified with the Indians by which they released to the whites all their title to the lands embraced within Montgomery County. The consideration of this valuable tract of land shows in how low an estimation the land was then held, viz: 200 fathoms of wampum, 30 bars of lead, 30 lbs. powder, 30 awls, 30 glasses, 30 tobacco boxes, 30 pairs of beads, 44 pounds red lead, 30 pairs of hawks' bills, 6 drawing knives, 6 caps and 12 hoes.

This was this country opened for European settlers. The whole of the present limits of Montgomery county was at that time included in Philadelphia county.

When William Penn as true and absolute Proprietary of the Province sold the lands of the Commonwealth he appears to have reserved for his own use a large tract of land on the east side of the Schuylkill river, including the present townships of Upper and Lower Providence and parts of Perkiomen and Worcester. This large tract of land was named by him "The Manor of Gilberts" and was so known for nearly a century. It was so named in honor of the mother of William Penn, who was of the family of Gilberts. While the province was gradually being settled this rich region still was kept in the Penn family, so that in Holmes' map of original surveys we find nearly all the land in the three counties of Chester, Philadelphia and Bucks taken up while this large tract was still unsettled. When at last it was settled and sold by Penn, all the lands were sold under and subject to certain rents, reserved to Penn and his descendants forever. This rent was collected from time to time. The last evidence we have of its being collected appears from an advertisement in the *Herald* of December 1, 1817, which reads as follows:

NOTICE.
The subscriber will attend at Garber's [now Black Rock] tavern, Upper Providence township, on the 18th and 20th of December to settle and collect the quit rents due upon Gilbert's Manor, with authority to release all who are disposed to extinguish the claims.
[Signed.] WILLIAM H. DILLINGHAM.
Agent for the Penn Estate.

Most of the land holders not before released met the agent at that time and procured releases for their property. For some reason the place did not retain this original name of Gilberts.

Afterwards what is now Upper and Lower Providence was called "Perkiomen" and what is now Perkiomen

Township was then known as Van Beeber's Township, named in honor of the first settler in that Township. The Lanes (of whom hereafter) in their deeds, especially about 1727, described themselves as living in "Perkoming." About 1734 we first find it called "Providence," while Van Beeber's Township about the same time took the name "Parkiomen and Skippake" Township.

The origin of this name "Providence" is not certainly known. But tradition says it was settled by some of the followers of Roger Williams, of Rhode Island. Nearly a century before this Roger Williams had named his settlement "Providence" now the capital of Rhode Island. Hence his followers coming here called this region New Providence. In most of the old deeds it is thus known as New Providence. But we soon find it losing the "New" and retaining its name of "Providence."

On the 10th of September A. D. 1784 the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act "for erecting part of the county of Philadelphia into a separate county." This was the origin of Montgomery County. Before this the courts as well as all elections were held at Philadelphia, in the old tavern opposite the State House, and owing to this great inconvenience the people en masse petitioned the Legislature for the establishment of a new county. The Legislature granted their petition and established the present territory into the county of Montgomery. This name was given in it in honor of the gallant General Richard Montgomery of the Continental Army who fell mortally wounded, while bravely leading his army at the battle of Quebec, December 31st 1775. The name Montgomery seems to be a very popular one for counties as 18 States of the Union have counties of this name.

At February sessions of the Court of Quarter Sessions, 1805, a petition was presented setting forth that the township of Providence was so great in area that it caused great inconvenience to the inhabitants on account of elections and the repairs of roads, and praying the Court to appoint Commissioners to divide said township, making the Perkiomen creek the dividing line. This petition was signed by the following persons, many of which names are familiar to us of the present day, viz:

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Matthew Dill, | John M. Pawling, |
| Jno. Edwards, | Jos. Crawford, |
| Jno. Shannon, | Sam'l Roberts, |
| Charles McCormick, | James Dill, |
| George Hawk, | Henry Teany, Jr., |
| Wm. Van Thomas, | Jacob Longaker, |
| John Vandevoslee, | Christ. Miller, |
| Abraham Shutt, | Jno. Landis, |
| Jno. Pugh, | Jonas Myers, |
| Abraham Hawk, | |

The Court appointed Cadwalader Evans, Joseph Tyson and Samuel Baird Esqs. Commissioners, who reported in favor of such a division, and on November 12, 1805 the Court decreed, that the township of Providence should be divided by the course of the Perkiomen creek into two Townships to be thereafter known as the Townships of Upper Providence and Lower Providence, which Townships exist to this day without change. Lower Providence contains 9,143 acres of land and Upper Providence is much larger, containing about 12,095 acres. The surface of both townships is rolling and the soil mostly red shale, and very productive, especially along the rivers Schuylkill and Perkiomen.

In our next paper we propose to treat of the names of the villages in our two townships—their old names, and their present names, together with the origin of each. Any information upon this subject communicated to the author will be most gratefully received and acknowledged.

Making One's Self Agreeable.

The first thing necessary is to be in good spirits, or at least in the humor for society. If you have any grief or care to oppress you, and have not the strength of will to throw it off, you do yourself injustice by entering the society of those who meet for mutual entertainment. Nay, you do them too a wrong, for your risk. becoming what is commonly known as a "damper." It will be necessary to throw off all the marks and feelings of your profession and occupation, and surround yourself, so to speak, with a purely social atmosphere. You must remember that society requires equality, real or apparent, and that all professional or official peculiarities militate against this appearance of equality. You must in the

same way, divest yourself of all feelings of superiority or inferiority in rank, birth, position, or even acquirement. Having made this mental preparation—having confidence without pride, modesty without shyness, ease without indolence, and dignity without stiffness, you may enter the drawing-room, and see in what way you may best make yourself agreeable.

The House When Alone.

When the house is alone by itself, inexperienced persons may believe that it behaves exactly as it does when there are people in it; but that is a delusion, as you will discover, if you are ever left alone in it at midnight, sitting up for the rest of the family; at this hour its true disposition will reveal itself.

To catch it at its best, pretend to retire, put out the gas or the lamp, and go up stairs. Afterwards, come down softly, light no more than one lamp, go into the empty parlor, and seat yourself at the table, with something to read.

No sooner than you have done so than you will hear a little chip, chip, chip, along the top of the room—a small sound, but persistent. It is evidently the wall-paper coming off; and you decide, after some tribulation, that if he does come off, you can't help it, and go on with your book.

As you sit with your book in your hand, you begin to be quite sure that some one is coming down-stairs, squeak—squeak—squeak! What folly! There is nobody up there to come down; but there—no, it is on the kitchen stairs. Somebody is coming up.

Squeak—snap! Well, if it is a robber, you might as well face him. You get the poker, and stand with your back against the wall. Nobody comes up. Finally, you decide that you are a goose, put the poker down, get a magazine and try to read.

There, that's the door. You heard the lock turn? They are coming home. You run to the door, unlock and unbolt it and peep out. Nobody there!

But, as you linger, the door lock gives a click that makes you jump. By daylight neither lock nor stairs make any of these noises unless they are touched or trodden on.

You go back to the parlor in a hurry, with a feeling that the next thing you know something may catch you by the back hair; and you try to remember where you left off.

Now, it is the table that snaps and cracks, as if all the spiritualistic knocks were bidden in its mahogany. You do not lean on it heavily, without this result; but it fidgets you, and you take an easy chair and put the book on your knee.

Your eyes wander up and down the page, and you grow dreamy; when, apparently, the book-case fires off a pistol.

At least a loud fierce crack comes from the heart of that piece of furniture—so loud, so fierce, that you jump to your feet, trembling.

You cannot stand the parlor any more. You go up-stairs.

No sooner do you get there, than it seems to you that somebody is walking on the roof. If the house is a detached one, and the thing is impossible, that makes it all the more mysterious.

Nothing ever moaned in the chimney before, but something moans now. There is a ghostly step in the bathroom. You find out afterwards that it is the tap dripping, but you do not dare to look at the time.

And it is evident that there is something up the chimney—you would not like to ask what.

If you have gas, it boils up and down in a phantom dance. If you have a lamp, it goes out in a blue explosion. If you have a cradle, a shroud plainly envelops the wick and falls towards you.

The blinds shake, as if a hand clutched them; and finally, a doleful cat begins to moan in the cellar. You do not keep a cat, and this finishes you.

You pretended to read no longer; and, sitting with a towel over your head and face, and hearing something below go "shew, shew, shew," like a little saw, you believe in the old ghost stories.

Ten minutes afterwards the bell rings; the belated one comes home; the lights are lit; perhaps something must be got out to eat. People talk and tell where they have been, and ask you if you are lonesome.

And not a stir, a creak. No step is heard on the roof; no click at the front door. Neither bookcase nor table cracks. The house has on its company manners—only you have found out how it behaves when it is alone.

Providence Independent. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY. TRAPPE, MONTG., CO., PENN'A. E. S. MOSER, Editor and Proprietor. Thursday, October 5, 1882.

THE dyed-in-the-wool partisans are becoming scarcer every day. This fact does not suit the bosses.

WM. B. RAMBO has not been heard from on the subject of Cameronism. Perhaps he is waiting for explicit instructions from headquarters. He should respond quickly. The Independents are after reform this year, and there is a remarkable unanimity on the part of the reformers to hear from Mr. Rambo. Show your colors, Cameron, or anti-Cameron—which?

DR. ACKER, the irrepressible Dr. Acker, has nominated himself as the democratic candidate for Congress in this district. The Dr. was in Congress once, and in his visionary dreams he expects to get there again—poor Doctor!

THE Independent Republicans of this county have effected an organization and a meeting will be held in Music Hall, Norristown, to-morrow evening when an address will be made by Stewart. The Independents are growing in numbers daily, and if they carry on their campaign in a consistent manner, a large vote can be reasonably expected. An endorsement of Henry R. Brown and William B. Rambo will kill the movement,—and justly too.

WE received, too late for publication this week, an article in reference to "Independence in Politics," from the pen of an able and esteemed contributor to this paper. We are not in sympathy with the general tone of the article, but nevertheless it will be published next week for the benefit of both Independents and Stalwarts.

A TARIFF Commission that has traveled 5,200 miles in five weeks, visited twenty-two cities and listened to the deliberate statements of about 150 persons, ought to have something of weight and importance to report and suggest regarding the tariff of the future, and perhaps they will, but if so the country will be agreeably disappointed.

ON the first page of the present issue will found the first of a series of articles on Local History, relating principally to Upper and Lower Providence, from the pen of F. G. Hobson Esq. A number of additional chapters will follow in due time. We feel confident in saying that Mr. Hobson's efforts in this direction will be heartily appreciated by the good citizens of this and Lower Providence townships.

IF the Independent Republicans in this county are in earnest and mean to perform what they profess, they must place a legislative ticket in the field. If opposition to Beaver means opposition to Cameron on the part of the Independents to oppose Cameron indirectly by antagonizing Beaver and supporting Cameron straight by endorsing such men as Henry R. Brown and William B. Rambo. If the Independent movement is to be a consistent one, and one that will carry weight with it, the Independents must be honest with themselves.

THE Phoenixville Messenger discusses the action of the recent Republican county convention held in Norristown, as follows:

"The Republicans of Montgomery county are wily, and in their Stalwart methods out-Cameron the Camerons.

John W. Eckman, Chairman of the County Committee, is a steel clad Stalwart, and despises an Independent as he does a large per centage of phosphorus in iron ore. Consequently when we hear that he canvassed his county for William B. Rambo, as a successor to Doctor Royer to the State Senate, it may be successfully wagged or sworn to, that Rambo will do the right thing at the right moment.

The nomination of Mr. Rambo is a dodge to catch Independent gudgeons. It is so very attenuated though, that they will refuse to be caught, and a Democratic Senator from Montgomery county is something very possible. While from our standpoint it is preferable for a Republican to win, it will be better to have a man in the Senate who will certainly vote against the re-election of Don Cameron, even if he be a Democrat, than to have a wishy-washy one there who will be open to Cameron conviction. There is music ahead in Montgomery county."

LETTER FROM COLORADO.

CANON CITY, COL., Oct. 3, 1882. The country about Canon City, as indicated in my last letter, is largely devoted to grazing. In fact, stock raising, or "herding," is the great industry for this whole region from

Texas to a point considerably north of the Union Pacific Railway, excepting the comparatively narrow limits within which mining interests are confined. In New Mexico, in Southern Colorado, the Arkansas and its tributaries—the Fountain, the St. Charles the Muddy, the Cochares, the Huerfano, and others—in the great parks over across the range, and over the plains in Colorado, Nebraska, and Wyoming, the herds roam and the rancheros ride. The progress or settlement and the advance of civilization has encroached somewhat upon what was formerly the domain of the ranchmen, especially in Nebraska and Northern Colorado; but, in general terms, helargely covers the territory outlined above. Between Denver and Julesburg, on the Union Pacific Railroad, lay the immense ranch of the late John Hiff, one side of which was fifty miles in length, and which was in all respects the most extensive ranch in Colorado. He is said to have begun on a capital of \$100, and when he died four years ago his estate was valued at \$1,500,000.

Probably, all things considered, Southern Colorado possesses greater advantages for herding than can be combined in any part of the region devoted to that industry. It is traversed by railroads, and accessible from all sides, while the climate is most salubrious and so mild in winter that stock roam and graze without shelter or feeding. Barren as these sandy plains appear, the coarse, dry-looking tufts of "buffalo grass" furnish nutriment upon which cattle thrive and fatten beyond belief. To some there is a sentimental drawback in the absence of the grand, ever present spectacle and genuine companionship of the everlasting hills, but that soon becomes to be a small matter when the other advantages of this locality are considered. No doubt in other regions land can be had more cheaply, but there are sure to be counterbalancing disadvantages. Above a certain latitude, notably in Wyoming, great losses have occurred from severe winters, and not very far to the north the "Lo family" come in to disturb and molest. Speaking of hard winters, they had one here in Colorado two years ago which, according to all accounts, takes the cake, and was the cause of heavy losses to cattle men. In some parts of the State hay sold at \$300 per ton. But seasons like that are few and far between.

Of the profits of ranching I shall not undertake, for lack of space, to give any complete estimates, though several that are full and reliable have been furnished me. After allowing for all contingencies it may be safely put down as more certain in its results than mining, and more remunerative for the capital and labor invested than the best mercantile business I know of in the East. To engage in it successfully requires capital, a knowledge of the business, sound judgment, and a willingness to endure the privations and loneliness of the life it entails. Any man with these prerequisites can certainly double an investment of \$10,000 or \$20,000 in five years, with a strong probability of doing much better even than that. I am told of a case where, some gentlemen about ten years ago made up the sum of \$7,000 for the purchase of cattle and put the herd in the hands of a practical man. It was of course, when cattle were considerably cheaper than they are now, and they did not buy much land but sent their herd to range at a distance; but these men have some time since withdrawn their original investment and are offered \$125,000 for what they now hold, after having allowed their manager one quarter for his services. This may hardly be considered an average example, but it is one case of many, and a fair illustration of the possibilities of the business. Where else in the world and in what other known way can a man sit and see his possessions increase before his eyes with so little exertion on his part?

Only those who have seen the life of a ranchman as it can have a correct idea of the fascination it possesses. To ride over the range and see the vast herds of cattle—the splendid bulls, the plump steers, the red, and white, and roan, and mottled cows—grazing contentedly from dawn until near noon when they all take their accustomed to the resources and habits of the most refined civilization. No one's felt hats have broader brims, no one's flannel shirts are rustier, and no one's boots more thoroughly covered with adobe dust; and every one will tell you he is as happy as a king. It may occur to more than one young man, conscious of the drawbacks of a business life in our cities, with its fierce competition and unavoidable risks, that life on the plains might give him ample occupation, comfortable games and a sound mind and body. And another class to whom this life might appeal with great force, comprises those unfortunates who seek Akien and Florida every winter and "come home with the strawberries" in the spring.

Sunday School Convention.

In St. Luke's Church, Trappe, Pa.

A TWO DAYS' MEETING—INTERESTING DISCUSSIONS, &c.

The Sunday School convention of the 2nd district of Philadelphia Classis (comprising those Reformed Sunday Schools within the bounds of Montgomery county, belonging to said classis) was opened in St. Luke's Reformed church, this place, last Wednesday evening, by the choir rendering "How Amiable are Thy Tabernacles!" The blessing of Almighty God was invoked by the pastor loci, Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, D. D., after which the congregation united in the singing of hymn

30. The pastor read a portion of the 78th Psalm, and the Prof. Rev. H. W. Super, D. D., of Ursinus College led in prayer. While the programmes were being distributed the choir under the efficient leadership of H. W. Kratz, Esq., sang: "Hark, the Song of Jubilee."

The pastor then made a few remarks setting forth the origin of this district convention: "A little more than a year ago some of the brethren waxed warm at the meeting of Classis over the importance of holding Sunday school conventions, and had secured the division of the Classis into four districts for this purpose. It sometimes happens however, that those who are most zealous in starting new enterprises are among the first to forsake them, having consumed their energies in starting the ball have little left to keep it rolling.

The first topic on the programme, "Why do we have Sunday Schools," was opened by Rev. A. B. Stoner of Trinity church, Norristown. He said: It is a strange question to ask at this late day after three centuries of philosophizing and theorizing on this subject and another of hard work and practical results, during which the Sunday school has developed into a vast army of 12½ million scholars and 1½ million teachers. We should naturally expect the question to have been settled long ago by the originators of Sunday schools. But inasmuch as the kind of Sunday schools we have will be largely determined by the purpose which governs us in conducting them, the question very properly occupies a place on our programme and very logically stands at its head. It will help us to ascertain by inquiring in the language of the objector:

I. Why do we not have Sunday Schools?

For we must not forget in our enthusiasm over the 5,000,000 in the United States who have Sunday schools, that there are nine times that number who do not, and that some of these profess to have reason for not having Sunday schools.

Under this negative form of the question the speaker met and answered the objections of the two classes of objectors.

1. Those who say we do not want Sunday schools?

(1.) Because they tend to draw away the children from the regular services of the church.

(2.) Because they supersede family religion and weaken the sense of parental responsibility.

(3.) Because they do not bring a suitable return in the way of practical results for the labor bestowed upon them.

2. Those who say we do not need Sunday schools?

(1.) Because the ministry is sufficient for carrying on the evangelization of the world.

(2.) Because there is no need of so much Bible instruction in order to become good consistent Christians. The plan of Salvation is simple.

(3.) Because they often give the work of imparting religious instruction into the hands of improper and incompetent persons.

II. Why do we have Sunday School? To teach the will of God as revealed in His word. To teach the elements of acceptable worship, prayer, praise, meditation. To impart a knowledge of God in all his infinite attributes and his will and wish concerning his creatures. This is the general purpose of the Sunday school. Each Sunday school and class may and ought to have under this general purpose some more specific purpose, such as:

1. The cultivation of the christian graces, godly piety, true christian manners, politeness, courtesy.

2. To train persons in the art of teaching and winning souls.

3. To create warm personal friendships between teacher and scholars and thus secure a system of pastoral care.

4. To circulate wholesome reading matter.

5. To train children in the principles of practical benevolence.

Dr. Super followed in a five minutes speech on the origin, necessity and blessings of Sunday schools.

Rev. Joseph H. Hendricks (of Trinity Christian Church, Freeland, who was present as an invited guest) inquired, why do we have three Sunday schools in Trappe and one in Freeland? He illustrated the blessed results of the Sunday school by local surroundings, relating several incidents in his pastoral work.

Prof. Reichenbaugh referred to the need of Sunday schools in Europe, especially in Germany, France and Switzerland. He illustrated that these countries are waking up to the blessings of Sunday schools by his own personal knowledge of one of the cantons of Switzerland.

Dr. Bomberger recapitulated what had been said by former speakers, and added a practical illustration from what he knew to be facts, in those parts of Montgomery, Lehigh, Northampton, Lancaster and Berks counties where they have no Sunday schools, that just there both family instruction and religion and church attendance is most neglected.

The congregation then sang hymn 255, and Rev. J. H. Hendricks offered a fervent prayer.

The pastor then announced that there would be a morning session on Thursday, beginning at 9 o'clock, an afternoon session, and, if the delegates wished an evening session.

The session closed by singing the doxology and benediction by the pastor.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION.

The morning session was opened by singing hymn 254, and prayer led by Rev. H. M. Kiefer, of Norristown. The roll of delegates was then completed, and Rev. A. B. Stoner was elected secretary. The Committee on Constitution which was adopted item by item and the same committee, of which Rev. H. M. Kiefer is chairman, was instructed to prepare a series of by-laws.

Rev. J. D. Dietrich, who was to open the second topic of discussion being

absent, the third topic was taken up and opened by Rev. J. H. Sechler. "The catechism in the Sunday school." The speaker argued that the catechism, should occupy a place in the Sunday school because of the nature of its contents teaching as it does the greatness of our sins and miseries, our deliverance through the method of grace in Christ and gratitude to God for our deliverance. It should be in the Sunday school not as a text book but in the form of a question and answer upon the children's lesson papers.

Rev. H. M. Kiefer said the portion of the catechism found on our lesson papers always seemed to him like a plea on the part of the catechism for admission to its former place in the Sunday school.

H. W. Kratz thought the catechism should be memorized in Sunday school as a preparation for the catechetical class, as this would predispose the scholar kindly to the class.

Dr. Bomberger said that the Sunday school was intended for the indoctrination of the scholar, and the catechism for this purpose has advantage over the lesson paper because of logical order. He would not pretend, however, to teach the catechism in Sunday school further than to have it memorized by the scholars during the week.

At the close of the discussion the following was adopted:

Resolved, That this convention recommends the use of the catechism in our Sunday schools in the form of a question and answer committed during the week and recited either at the close or at the commencement of the Sunday school, under the direction of the pastor or superintendent.

The hours of opening and closing were fixed as follows: morning, 9—12; afternoon, 1.30—4.30; evening, 7—12.

THE MORNING SESSION.

The afternoon session was opened by singing hymn 197 and prayer led by Superintendent T. A. Hoover, of Pleasantville. The minutes of the morning session were read and adopted. A bill for printing programmes was presented and ordered to be paid.

The time and place of the next meeting was selected, and as follows: Pleasantville Reformed Church on the last Wednesday evening of March, 1883.

It was resolved that a collection be lifted for defraying the expenses of this convention at the evening session.

Topic IV, "The Sunday School and Missions," was opened by the Rev. W. Weidner. He said the present Sunday school is the future church. The future church will be a reading benevolent, devoted church. He advocated the raising of missionary money in the Sunday school. Something has been done in the past but a great deal more could and should be done in the future. The Sunday school is itself a missionary cause.

T. A. Hoover followed showing the necessity of training the children in the principles of practical benevolence.

Rev. H. Kiefer said it interested the children in the cause to have opportunity to do it.

Judge Hoover said that the cause of missions looked hopeful from the indications shown by statistics.

Rev. J. H. Sechler advocated the holding of missionary festivals for the Sunday school children.

Dr. Super spoke of the advantages of missionary intelligence, furnished by Sunday school libraries written by missionaries.

The 7th topic, "Qualifications of Sunday School Teachers," was opened by Rev. J. H. Hendricks. The teacher should have a definite idea of his true work constantly before him.

He ought to be a man of moral and religious qualities, honest, upright, sincere, meek, humble minded, pious. He should be intellectually qualified, a person of good common sense, good judgement; intellectually perfectly acquainted with the lesson requiring self-denial, devotion to duty all through the week.

As to personal habits he should be punctual, regular, social, pleasant.

Prof. Reichenbaugh said the Sunday school teacher ought to possess a knowledge of his own language of the Bible and the fundamental doctrines of the church. He should have some knowledge of the methods of teaching the art of questioning, securing attention, the art of illustration should be some familiar thing. He should possess the art of winning the confidence of the children in his order and management of the class.

T. A. Hoover spoke of the difficulties of securing order in class and the very great tax upon the patience of the teacher. Dr. Super spoke very appropriately of the importance of discernment of the character of scholars.

The congregation then united in singing the Missionary Hymn, 258.

[Continued on third page.]

No woman really practices economy unless she uses the Diamond Dyes. Many dollars can be saved every year. Ask the druggist.

Wanted

AGENTS! AGENTS! AGENTS! For GEN. DODGE'S brand new, entitled

Thirty-Three Years Among OUR WILD INDIANS!

A true record of the author's Thirty-Three Years Personal Experience among our Indians. With an able Introduction

By Gen. Sherman.

This new work was at once embraced for by President ARMY and entire Cabinet, and by Gen. Sherman, Gen. Grant, Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Hancock, and thousands of Indian Men. Gen. Grant says: "It is the best book on Indian life ever written." Benson Wiley (Methodist) says: "It is a book of immense value." It is the only authentic account of our Indians ever published, fully revealing their "inner life," secret doings, exploits, etc. It is replete with thrilling experiences of the Author, and of famous Scouts, Trappers, Cow-boys, Miners, Border Buffans, etc., vividly portraying Life in the Great West as it now is. 454 thousand in press. With Steel Engravings and Superb Chromo-Lithographs. Titled in 12 colors, from photographs made by the U. S. Government expressly for this great work.

AGENTS! This grand book is now out-selling all others 10 to 1. No competition. Agents average 10 to 20 orders a day. We want 1000 more agents at once. Enrollees Territory and Special Terms given. Our large circulars with full particulars sent free. A fine Specimen Plate sent in addition for a 3 cent stamp. Address the sole publishers, A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., HARTFORD, CONN.

OLD STONE STORE!

REMOVED. AND REBUILT. Capacity Doubled, Stock Increased in Quantity and Quality. SPECIALTY SPECIALTY SPECIALTY

| | | | |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|--|
| Body Brasses | \$1.75 to \$1.75 | Common Hinges | 30, 25, 40, 50, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 975, 980, 985, 990, 995, 1000 |
| Body Brasses | \$1.75 to \$1.75 | Common Hinges | 30, 25, 40, 50, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 975, 980, 985, 990, 995, 1000 |
| Body Brasses | \$1.75 to \$1.75 | Common Hinges | 30, 25, 40, 50, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 975, 980, 985, 990, 995, 1000 |

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. It cleanses the system of the acid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize. THOUSANDS OF CASES OF the most fearful of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time PERFECTLY CURED. PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Write to J. C. WELLS, MEDICAL DEPT. & CO., BOSTON, U.S.A. for full particulars.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. It cleanses the system of the acid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize. THOUSANDS OF CASES OF the most fearful of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time PERFECTLY CURED. PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Write to J. C. WELLS, MEDICAL DEPT. & CO., BOSTON, U.S.A. for full particulars.

SUNDAY PAPERS.

The different Philadelphia Sunday papers will be delivered to those wishing to purchase along the line of Collegeville, Freeland and Trappe, every Sunday morning.

HENRY YOST, Collegeville.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Montgomery County. Estates of Henry Cresinger and Mary Cresinger late of Upper Providence township Montgomery County, deceased.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by said Court to make distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of Frank M. Holston Executor of said estates hereby gives notice that he will meet all parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, at his Office, No. 315 Swede Street, Norristown, Pa., on Saturday the 10th day of September 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where said parties are requested to attend.

E. L. HALLMAN, Auditor.

Trappe Hotel,

J. S. FREDERICK, Prop'r.

The old and favorite hotel furnishes the best accommodations to man and beast. No better water in the country. The bar is always supplied with the best liquors and cigars. ICE CREAM during the summer season. Teams to hire. Boarders taken at reasonable rates.

PATENTS.

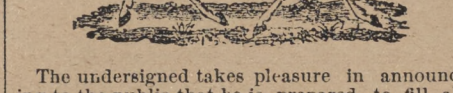
F. A. Lehman, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents. Washington, D. C. All business connected with Patents, whether before the Patent Office or the Courts, promptly attended to. No charge made unless a patent is secured. Send for circular.

Harness Emporium,

Upper Providence Square Pa.

JOHN G. DETWILER Proprietor.

[Successor to Jos. G. Gotwals]



The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he is prepared to fill all orders for Harness at short notice and at reasonable prices. GOOD MATERIAL and WORKMANSHIP. A full stock of

BLANKETS, TOP-COVERS, IMPROVED COLLARS, WHIPS, &c., &c.

All kinds of Harness Oil, and a supply of all kinds of goods pertaining to the business. Repairing done in the best manner. Satisfaction guaranteed to all.

John G. Detwiler.

Orders for full delivery on telegraphic charges to farmers in the country.

TRIMLEY'S EXCELLENT FERTILIZERS.

Producing largely the immense crops on ordinary ground. Good that superstitious as credited by the State of Vermont at Hartsville, New York Super Phosphate

Soluble Phosphate Acid. 15 to 20 per cent. 18 to 20 per cent. 20 to 25 per cent. 25 to 30 per cent. 30 to 35 per cent. 35 to 40 per cent. 40 to 45 per cent. 45 to 50 per cent. 50 to 55 per cent. 55 to 60 per cent. 60 to 65 per cent. 65 to 70 per cent. 70 to 75 per cent. 75 to 80 per cent. 80 to 85 per cent. 85 to 90 per cent. 90 to 95 per cent. 95 to 100 per cent.

Manufactured at Limerick Station, Montgomery County Pa. Price \$38 per ton on the wh

Providence Independent.

Thursday, October 5, 1882.

TERMS:—\$1.25 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

This paper has a larger circulation in this section of the county than any other paper published. As an advertising medium the "Independent" ranks among the most desirable papers, having a large and steadily increasing circulation in various localities throughout the county.

It is the aim of the editor and publisher to make the "Independent" one of the best local and general newspapers in the county, or anywhere else, and to this end we invite correspondence from every section.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

We publish the following schedule gratuitously for the convenience of our readers.

Passenger trains leave Collegeville Station as follows:

FOR PHILADELPHIA AND POINTS SOUTH.

Milk.....6:24 a. m.

Accommodation.....8:25 a. m.

Market.....1:25 p. m.

Accommodation.....4:45 p. m.

FOR ALLENTOWN AND POINTS NORTH AND WEST.

Milk.....7:44 a. m.

Accommodation.....9:14 a. m.

Market.....3:13 p. m.

Accommodation.....6:28 p. m.

SUNDAYS—SOUTH.

Milk.....6:24 a. m.

Accommodation.....8:25 a. m.

Market.....1:25 p. m.

Accommodation.....4:45 p. m.

SUNDAYS—NORTH.

Milk.....9:55 a. m.

Accommodation.....6:06 p. m.

We return thanks to Mr. Abram Hunsberger, this place, for a basket of fine peaches.

Joseph S. Reiff, of the Ironbridge hotel, Rahn's Station has gone to Ohio on a pleasure trip.

Davis Longaker, of Lansdale, has been fined \$21 for selling cigars on Sunday. The informers were Joseph Moyer and Robert Shepherd.

Thomas E. Potts, of Upper Dublin, Montgomery county, raised this season over 1,000 bushels of potatoes on less than four acres of ground.

J. G. Ramsdell, 1113 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, will mail any of our lady readers a copy of the latest "Metropolitan Fashions," gratis, on receipt of address.

On Monday, October 16, Hon. Lewis Royer, this place, will dispose of his stock, farming utensils, hay, straw, corn by the shock, &c., at public sale. We understand the Senator intends removing to Norristown.

Rev. O. P. Smith and wife, returned from their tour last week, and report a pleasant time. The Reverend gentleman appeared before his congregation last Sunday morning, apparently much better for the trip, and delivered an excellent sermon.

The Congressional Conference of Chester and Delaware counties, composing the Sixth District, of Pa., held their third meeting at West Chester on Friday, Three ballots were taken, each being a tie between Congressman Ward and Senator Everhart. The conference adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on Saturday, October 7.

John G. Benn, whose house was burned by the lightning about three weeks since, half a mile below Schwenksville, sold the farm of about 65 acres, with the barn and the ruins of the house, including the fire insurance, on Saturday to Henry Wismer for \$3,900. Mr. Wismer will commence building a new house immediately.

Wilmer H. Johnson has purchased of Jacob M. Swartley, on Fifth street near the railroad station, North Wales, a building lot 50 by 150 feet, upon which has been commenced the erection of a new two-story brick printing office, with brick dwelling attached. We note this improvement with pleasure. It will do Brother Johnson good to have a sanctum of his own.

A new business has been started at Royersford by Daniel Springer and Joseph Ziegler, that of making cheese boxes. They purchased the necessary machinery and have commenced operations in the carpenter shop on a portion of Mr. Springer's lumber yard.

It was a colored preacher who said to his flock: We have a collection to make this morning, and for the glory of heaven, whichever of you took Mrs. Jones's turkeys, don't put anything on the plate." One who was there says: "Every blessed member came down wide de rocks."

The Garfield Lyceum held its regular meeting Thursday evening. A recitation, "Cumming Adieu the Laid," was given by Miss Sue Hunsicker; music, "Dance Bubble," by Miss Sallie E. Fenstermacher; a recitation, "Billy Grimes, the Drover," by Miss Adele G. Fetterolf; a reading, "Origin of Didactic Poetry," by Dr. James H. Hamer; and music, "All I meet my Angel Mother?" by a chorus. Referred questions were answered, the "Gazette" was read by the editor, H. Alvin Hunsicker, and the first of a series of historical articles on Upper Providence township, by F. G. Hobson, Esq.

William Penn March.

We have just received from the publisher copies of the new Bi-Centennial music, "William Penn March" and "Two Hundred Years Have Rolled Away," both composed by J. R. Sweeney the composer of the popular Sunday School books, "Quiver," "Ark of Praise," "Garner," &c. The great esteem in which this excellent composer is held by the masses, makes it unnecessary for comments from us, and we hope that our readers will all supply themselves by ordering from the publisher, John P. Dougherty, 22 West Third street, Chester, Penna. Price 40 cents each. For sale by all music dealers.

The remainder of the family of Geo. Zimmerman, of Whitpain township, Montgomery county who were poisoned a few days ago by eating what they supposed were mushrooms are now believed to be recovering.

Correspondence.

A Pleasant Excursion.

Mr. Editor:—Close application and business begets a desire for recreation and pleasure. Such an inclination overcame a party of ladies and gentlemen, consisting of H. W. Kratz and wife, James Keel and wife, Misses Sallie and Annie Hunsberger; A. D. Simpson and family; George Shenkel and wife, John Zimmerman and family, Jacob Fuss and family, Henry D. Bechtel and family, John Perch and wife, David Schwenk and family, George Dull and family who started from this place for Zieher's Park, a noted resort in Gwynedd township, this county, about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning last, and after driving through a delightful country for one and a half hours, they arrived at the Park, which proved to be a splendid spot. The Park is well shaded

contains about forty buildings and comfortable seats, several buildings (recently erected) containing ladies and gentlemen's toilet rooms, a lake of water for boating, and many other items of enjoyment. After boating, swinging, promenading and eating some of Zieher's excellent ice cream, the ladies suddenly disappeared from the scene of enjoyment and remained unseen until twelve o'clock, when suddenly one lady converted her hand into a blow horn which, though a strange sound, was at once understood by Keel and Zimmerman, who with the rest of the gentlemen at once started in the direction indicated by the call. The ladies were found around a table loaded with a sumptuous dinner, to which the gentlemen were invited, and which to the best of my recollection all accented. Everyone knew that eating fast and masticating imperfectly was unwholesome and therefore dining was kept up one hour. The party had as visitors Deputy Sheriff, Fretz and son, who were met at the Park gate by one of the party and invited to take dinner. After the bashfulness of the strangers had vanished, they ate heartily. Cold chicken was hurried off and pumpkin pie had very little show of getting back home again. The dinner comprised all sorts of good things and can best be detailed by Keel and Simpson. Zimmerman and Dull mentioned a few things that they had not tasted, but the presumption was that they were very few. After the long and much eating was over, and the biggest eaters got themselves into shape for something else, a smoke of very fine cigars was had; then the expert steersmen Keel and Bechtel took the wives of the other gentlemen boating. There being no opportunity for any of the other gentlemen to indulge in this happy exercise and jolly fun, they betook themselves to the swings, chasing frog, smoking more cigars and inquiring the way to Lansdale. The ladies intended to start for the Borough too, but upon looking at the finger board considered it rather too far. It was now 3 o'clock and after partaking of more cream the party, gay as larks, dispersed and started for home. Zieher's Park can be recommended as a delightful resort for Sunday school picnics, and excursion parties.

ONE OF THE PARTY

[Continued from second page.]

Prof. John Van Haagen of Ursinus College opened a discussion of topic 8, "The Sunday school not a substitute for religious worship." His address was a very able defence of the public worship. Without public worship the church could not exist. So that if Sunday schools are made a substitute for public service both will go down. The public service is the communion of saints, a gathering of Christians around the word and sacraments. The going out of the soul after God in prayer and praise preaching; while the Sunday school is largely only educational.

Prof. Van Haagen said that the parent can do more than any one else toward securing the attendance of the children at regular worship.

THURSDAY EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was opened with an anthem by the choir and prayer led by Hon. H. C. Hoover. "The Use and Abuse of Lesson Papers and other similar helps," topic 6, on the printed programme, was taken up and discussed by Rev. H. M. Kieffer. Among the uses the speaker mentioned:

1. The introduction of system in the study of the Bible.

2. They furnish commentaries.

3. They give opportunity for a weekly lecture by the pastor.

4. It creates a wholesome rivalry in the study of the lesson.

The disadvantages are:

1. The banishment of the Bible.

2. The deferring of the study of the lesson to the hour for Sunday school, both on the part of teachers and scholars.

3. The lesson paper is abused by the teacher using it in a mere mechanical way.

4. Not praying over the lesson paper.

At this point the presence of a number of young people from the Church of the Ascension, Norristown, was announced by their pastor and formally welcomed by the chairman.

The seventh topic was then resumed by Prof. Reichenbach, who was followed by Rev. J. H. Sechler, Hon. H. C. Hoover, Revs. Joseph H. Hendricks and Dr. Bomberger.

At this point the congregation sang hymn 594.

The leading speaker on the remaining topics being absent the second topic, "The relative merits of the earlier and more recent methods and means employed in the Sunday school," was by special request of the Convention taken up and considered by Rev. J. H. Bomberger, said that even in the memory of those younger than himself, Sunday school methods and usages had often been changed. Without pleading unequal fealty for the old, or condemning the new, he urges that the former should not be rejected nor the latter adopted without careful discrimination.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

It was decided to report in favor of a county bridge, to be built with a twenty-foot span, at a cost not exceeding \$1000.

Correspondence.

A Pleasant Excursion.

Mr. Editor:—Close application and business begets a desire for recreation and pleasure. Such an inclination overcame a party of ladies and gentlemen, consisting of H. W. Kratz and wife, James Keel and wife, Misses Sallie and Annie Hunsberger; A. D. Simpson and family; George Shenkel and wife, John Zimmerman and family, Jacob Fuss and family, Henry D. Bechtel and family, John Perch and wife, David Schwenk and family, George Dull and family who started from this place for Zieher's Park, a noted resort in Gwynedd township, this county, about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning last, and after driving through a delightful country for one and a half hours, they arrived at the Park, which proved to be a splendid spot. The Park is well shaded

contains about forty buildings and comfortable seats, several buildings (recently erected) containing ladies and gentlemen's toilet rooms, a lake of water for boating, and many other items of enjoyment. After boating, swinging, promenading and eating some of Zieher's excellent ice cream, the ladies suddenly disappeared from the scene of enjoyment and remained unseen until twelve o'clock, when suddenly one lady converted her hand into a blow horn which, though a strange sound, was at once understood by Keel and Zimmerman, who with the rest of the gentlemen at once started in the direction indicated by the call. The ladies were found around a table loaded with a sumptuous dinner, to which the gentlemen were invited, and which to the best of my recollection all accented. Everyone knew that eating fast and masticating imperfectly was unwholesome and therefore dining was kept up one hour. The party had as visitors Deputy Sheriff, Fretz and son, who were met at the Park gate by one of the party and invited to take dinner. After the bashfulness of the strangers had vanished, they ate heartily. Cold chicken was hurried off and pumpkin pie had very little show of getting back home again. The dinner comprised all sorts of good things and can best be detailed by Keel and Simpson. Zimmerman and Dull mentioned a few things that they had not tasted, but the presumption was that they were very few. After the long and much eating was over, and the biggest eaters got themselves into shape for something else, a smoke of very fine cigars was had; then the expert steersmen Keel and Bechtel took the wives of the other gentlemen boating. There being no opportunity for any of the other gentlemen to indulge in this happy exercise and jolly fun, they betook themselves to the swings, chasing frog, smoking more cigars and inquiring the way to Lansdale. The ladies intended to start for the Borough too, but upon looking at the finger board considered it rather too far. It was now 3 o'clock and after partaking of more cream the party, gay as larks, dispersed and started for home. Zieher's Park can be recommended as a delightful resort for Sunday school picnics, and excursion parties.

ONE OF THE PARTY

[Continued from second page.]

Prof. John Van Haagen of Ursinus College opened a discussion of topic 8, "The Sunday school not a substitute for religious worship." His address was a very able defence of the public worship. Without public worship the church could not exist. So that if Sunday schools are made a substitute for public service both will go down. The public service is the communion of saints, a gathering of Christians around the word and sacraments. The going out of the soul after God in prayer and praise preaching; while the Sunday school is largely only educational.

Prof. Van Haagen said that the parent can do more than any one else toward securing the attendance of the children at regular worship.

THURSDAY EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was opened with an anthem by the choir and prayer led by Hon. H. C. Hoover. "The Use and Abuse of Lesson Papers and other similar helps," topic 6, on the printed programme, was taken up and discussed by Rev. H. M. Kieffer. Among the uses the speaker mentioned:

1. The introduction of system in the study of the Bible.

2. They furnish commentaries.

3. They give opportunity for a weekly lecture by the pastor.

4. It creates a wholesome rivalry in the study of the lesson.

The disadvantages are:

1. The banishment of the Bible.

2. The deferring of the study of the lesson to the hour for Sunday school, both on the part of teachers and scholars.

3. The lesson paper is abused by the teacher using it in a mere mechanical way.

4. Not praying over the lesson paper.

At this point the presence of a number of young people from the Church of the Ascension, Norristown, was announced by their pastor and formally welcomed by the chairman.

The seventh topic was then resumed by Prof. Reichenbach, who was followed by Rev. J. H. Sechler, Hon. H. C. Hoover, Revs. Joseph H. Hendricks and Dr. Bomberger.

At this point the congregation sang hymn 594.

The leading speaker on the remaining topics being absent the second topic, "The relative merits of the earlier and more recent methods and means employed in the Sunday school," was by special request of the Convention taken up and considered by Rev. J. H. Bomberger, said that even in the memory of those younger than himself, Sunday school methods and usages had often been changed. Without pleading unequal fealty for the old, or condemning the new, he urges that the former should not be rejected nor the latter adopted without careful discrimination.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase properties from 15 to 100 Acres, with improvements, on terms should give me a call. Sep. 13/82.

Upper Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa.

ENTERPRISE MARBLE WORKS!

Royersford, Montgomery Co. Pa.

I would announce to my friends and the public, that I am now prepared to furnish all kinds of Marble Work, at reasonable prices.

MONUMENTS and TOMBSTONES.

Of Italian or American Marble or Granite, in the finest and latest designs.

GALVANIZED RAILINGS,

For Enclosing Burial Lots, of different descriptions. Particular attention paid to Marble Work, for the bases of

BUILDINGS, STEPS, SILLS, ETC., ETC.

All work Guaranteed to give Satisfaction, and put up in a workmanlike manner. Any design furnished desired on Monuments or Tombstones. Work can be seen at the yard, or the different Cemeteries in the neighborhood, that has been turned out at the ENTERPRISE WORKS. Call and see me, and get prices. My expenses are low; therefore I can sell accordingly. My motto: "Low prices and fair dealings."

RESPECTFULLY,
D. Theo. Buckwalter.

June 8-ly.

Special Inducements

At **Worrall's Mill,**
Collegeville, Pa.

Choice Wheat Flour,
Manufactured and for sale at Lowest Market Prices. Our flour gives general satisfaction and we invite a trial of the same.

CHOPPING
done at short notice in a satisfactory manner. Full supply of all kinds of Feed always on hand. We cordially invite patronage and will do our best to give satisfaction to all.

S. T. S. WAGNER.

THE HARTFORD



SEWING MACHINE

Just Perfected.

The largest under arm,

The lightest and quietest,

The most lavishly decorated,

The least vibration of any,

A galaxy of new patents,

Simplicity simplified,

Durability determined,

Reliability reasserted.

Ball-bearing balance wheel: Newest and most elegant design in stand and wood work. Positive take-up, perfect stitch. This machine is wanted by everybody.

MILTON B. HARLEY, Agent.

Royersford Pa.

ALSO the Domestic and other different makes of machines sold. Oils, needles, and attachments.

F. G. KRAFT,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Notions, &c., &c.

EVANSBURG,

Large and varied Stock of all kinds of Goods, usually kept in a Country Store. Good Quality and at Philadelphia prices.

J. M. Albertson & Sons,

Owners and Proprietors of the

Star Glass Works

NORRISTOWN, PA.

Manufacture a superior quality of

WINDOW GLASS and SHADES,

Warranted not to stain.

If you want a Good Carriage

FOR LITTLE MONEY

GO TO

W. H. Blanchford,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

Collegeville Carriage Works,

You will be sure of being suited, as I have

Jump Seat carriages and four kinds of Piano

Box carriages, also the Brewster, Dexter and

Electric carriage. Come and examine my work

and learn prices.

W. H. BLANCHFORD,

Collegeville, Pa.

J. M. Albertson & Sons,

BANKERS

NORRISTOWN, PA.

Interest Paid on Deposits as per agreement. Ne-

gotiable paper purchased. Money loaned on

bonds, Mortgages, Stocks, Drafts for Sale on

England, Ireland, Germany and other places.

Passage tickets by the American line of ocean

steamers. *Endeavour* and other *Sticks* bought and

sold on commission. Gold, Gold Coupons, Sil-

ver and Government Bonds bought and sold.

Safe deposit boxes in burglar-proof vault to rent.

CUT THIS OUT!

AGENTS MAKE \$15 TO \$40 PER WEEK.

We have stores in 15 leading cities, from which our agents obtain their supplies quickly.

Our factories and Principal Offices are at

Free, Pa. Send for our New Catalogue and

terms to agents.

M. N. LOVELL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

913 Spring Garden St.

SOLDIERS

Now suffering from wounds or disease of any

kind caused by military service are entitled to

PENSION. Widows, minor children, dependent

mothers or fathers of soldiers who died from the

effects of their service are also entitled. Many

invalid pensioners are entitled to an increase.

Careful assistance given in delayed or Rejected

Claims, as many can be allowed with but little

reference sent on application. CHAS. & GEO. A.

KROG, Attorneys-at-law, 216 F. St., Washington

D. C.

J. W. ROYER, M. D.,

Practising Physician,
TRAPPE, PA.

Office at his residence, nearly opposite Masonic

Hall.

M. Y. WEBER, M. D.,

Practising Physician,
EVANSBURG, PA.

Office Hours:—8 to 10, a. m. 2 to 4, p. m. 7 to 9

p. m.

E. F. SLOUGH.

Attorney-at-Law,
NORRISTOWN, PA. Office, No. 7. AIRY St. Speaks

English and German.

E. G. HOBSON,

Attorney-at-Law,
311 SWEDE Street Norristown, Pa.

Can be seen every evening at his residence in

Freeland.

A. D. FETTEROLF,

Justice of the Peace
CONVEYANCER and General Business agent.
Will clerk sales at reasonable rates.

COLLEGEVILLE Pa.

Regular office days:—Monday and Thursday of

each week; also every evening.

J. R. B. F. PLACE,

DENTIST!
[Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.]

COLLEGEVILLE, Pa.

Near Fenton's Store. Branch Office at Eagle-

ville. Will attend to Branch Office on Tuesday.

Gas administered.

D. C. SHULER.

Trappe Pa., will repair watches and clocks at

short notice, either at home or at your residence.

All kinds of tools manufactured and repaired.

Good workmanship. Low prices.

J. P. KOONS,

Practical Slater!
RAHN'S STATION Pa.

Dealer in every quality of Roofing, Flag-

ging, and Ornamental Slates. Send for estima-

tes, and prices.

EDWARD DAVID,

PAINTER and PAPER-HANGER,
COLLEGEVILLE PA.

Orders promptly attended to. Can do any kind

of work in the line of painting, graining, and

paper-hanging, satisfactorily. Estimates cheer-

fully furnished upon application.

HORACE RIMBY,

FLORIST,
Collegeville, Mont. Co., Pa.

Wreaths, Crosses, Baskets, &c., filled with na-

tural flowers. Weddings, Funerals, Commence-

ments, &c., promptly attended to.

M. H. KEELER,

Painter, Grainer,
and Paper-Hanger.

TRAPPE PA.

Orders entrusted to me will receive prompt

attention. Contracts made at reasonable figures.

All work done in a satisfactory manner.

JOHN MILLER,

TAILOR,
TRAPPE, PA.

Suits cut and made to order in accordance with

latest styles, or in any style that may be desired.

Fits guaranteed. Good work. Reasonable prices.

EXCELSIOR

Ice Cream & Confectionery Rooms

—30 OF 30—

A. C. FREED,

Royersford Pa.

I would announce to the public that I have re-

modelled my place of business, and at consid-

erable expense fitted up two rooms in first-class

style for the accommodation of my patrons, and

can now say I have the most complete establish-

ment of the kind in either Royersford or Spring

City. Young folks will find this a pleasant place

to come and enjoy a plate of

FREED'S Celebrated Ice Cream.

FRUITS and FANCY CAKES,

in abundance. Particular attention paid to the

furnishing of Ice Cream and Confectionery to

Churches, Sunday Schools, Pic-nics and Private

Parties at lowest rates. I have the control of a

large Dairy, and all the latest improved machi-

nery in the manufacture of Ice Cream; therefore

my prices are very low. Will pay fair rent to

Sunday Schools for exclusive right of woods on

day of celebration.

Oysters & Clams, in Season.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

A. C. FREED,

Jy8-4m. Royersford Montgomery County, Pa.

BE NOT DECEIVED

By Plasters claiming to be an im-

provement on ALLCOCK'S POROUS

PLASTERS.

ALLCOCK'S is the original and

only genuine Porous plaster. All

other so called Porous Plasters are

imitations. Beware of them See

that you get an

ALLCOCK'S PLASTER

which we guarantee has effected

more and quicker cures than any

other external Remedy.

Sold by all Druggists.

Agriculture and Science.

Edited by J. K. HARLEY.

WEEDS GOING TO SEED.—Just at this

season, when cultivation is mostly

over, and the main crops harvested or

laid by, we are most in danger of al-

lowing our old enemies, the weeds, to

go to seed. This is a most culpable

and expensive practice, entailing un-

toiled labor in future years. We have

had in hand the present season, an old

garden, where every weed was left un-

disturbed, and no crop was planted last

year. Their name is legion of almost

every variety that infests Connecticut

soil, and some that we never met else-

where. Pig-weed, milk-weed, dock and

burdock, dandelion, fennel, mustard,

quack-grass, plantain, purslain, jack-in-

the-pulpit, mallows, and divers, other

sorts have sprung up in their season,

and disputed possession with the crops

planted. There is only one excellence

about them, they insure frequent cul-

tivation of all crops, if you would have

any harvest. The labor of subduing

one year's seedling of these pests is im-

mense. In the garden especially, no

weed should ever be allowed to go to

seed. When one crop is off, put in

and when the last is gathered, plow, or

rake, or harrow, and let the frost have

free play at the soil. CONS.

ASIATIC FLAT-TAILED SHEEP.—From

the earliest days of which we have any

reliable history, a race of sheep have

existed in Asia, having a peculiar de-

velopment of fat in the hinder part of

the body. In the North and South of

Asia, in Palestine, and even in the

northern part of Russia, a breed called

Fat Rumped is the most common and

the most ancient. They have slender

legs in proportion to their bodies, a

high chest tolerably fine wool mixed

with hair. The body of the ram and

sometimes of the ewe, swells gradually

with fat toward the posterior, where a

solid mass of fat is formed on the rump,

divided into two hemispheres, which

take the form of hips, with a little

button of a tail in the middle. This breed

often weigh two hundred pounds, of

which weight the soft, oily fat alone

constitutes from twenty to forty

pounds.

The Fat-Tailed sheep is even more

extensively diffused than the preced-

ing, and it is supposed by some that

the breed of fat-tailed sheep is merely

a variety of the fat-rumped, the strange

collection of adipose matter having

only shifted its situation from the

haunch to the tail, which may have

been at first accidental and perpetuated

by accident or design. The dead

weight of one of these sheep will

amount to 50 or 60 pounds, of which

the tail makes up 15 or 16 pounds;

but some of the largest that have been

fattened with care weigh 150 pounds,

the tail alone composing one-third of

the whole weight. This broad, flat-tail

tail is mostly covered with long wool,

and becoming very small at the ex-

trinity, turns up.

THE EYES OF THE WESTERNERS OPEN-

ED.—Mr. L. A. Allen, writing for the

Kansas City Commercial Indicator,

says: from his own knowledge and ex-

perience regarding the cattle trade of

the West, he is in a position to remark

that "the ranchmen are looking into

the matter regarding the improvement

of their herds more than they have

ever done before, and breeders of fancy

stock can no longer fill them up with

the belief that long pedigrees attached

to a rough and inferior bull, is the best

for them." After discussing at some

length this aspect of the case, Mr.

Allen, stepping aside a little, observes

that "if there is any fault to be found

with the shorthorn breed, then that

fault rests with the breeder, and the

same might be said of the Herefords,

Polled Angus, Devons, or any other

breed. Just now Western stockmen

are finding more fault with the short-

horns, and it is because breeders of

shorthorns, have palmed off on them

inferior animals, calling them thorough-

breeds, with long pedigrees attached.